The world's moving onward—each
day represents
A step in the march of progres-The Courte, all beaming with humor and sense, Rurries onward and leads the pro-

21ST YEAR--No.: 6,454.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1889.

ONLY FIVE NAMED THE APPOINTMENT MILL GRINDS

A Marked Falling Off in the Calls at a Right to See the President on Cabir Days Mrs. McKee Returns With an Aligator.

The following appointments were made by the President this afternoon: Lyman E. Knapp of Middlebury, Vt., to

be Governor of Alaska, James P. Luse of Dakote, to be Register of the Land Office at Rapid City, Dak, Thomas M. Reed, jr., of Washington Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Seattle, Washington Territory. Spencer Hartwig of Covington, Ky., to be a Special Agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians, under the

rovisions of the act of Congress approved Henry S. White of West Virginia, il be Marshal of the United States for the Dis-

Very few eards are taken into the President's office on Cabinet days, and only Congressmen have the entree unquestioned. But there is a marked falling-off even of the privileged class, and they do not seem very nxious to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them to pour their grievances into the ears of the Chief Magistrate,

into the ears of the Chief Magistrate.

Senator Spooner, as he came out of the library this morning, said that the President is doing all that was in his power to expedite business, but progress is necessarily slow because of the multitude of applications that are pouring in upon him from all parts of the country.

"I shall return to Wiscousin Sanday," continued the Senator, "pretty well convinced that the interests of my constituents will be faithfully looked after by the President, and then I may be enabled to pay a little attention to my private affairs."

The rush seems to be over for the present at least, and the President has a little more time to himself than formerly. He is improving in appearance and is taking matters pretty easy, greatly to the relief of his friends and family.

ANOTHER MUNDERER SHOWN CLEMENCY.

Hanging seems to be played in this Ad-

Hanging seems to be played in this Administration, and another gallows has been cheated of its victim by Executive clemency. In the case of Steve Bussell, convicted in the United States District Court, Western district of Arkansas, of murder and seftenced February 20, 1889, to be hanged the 19th Instant, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment

for life.

The President's callers to-day included Senators Mitchell, Dolph, Spooner, Higgins and Hiscock, Representatives Perkins, Atkinson, Williams, Butterworth, Taylor, Houk and Morrow, Dr. C. A. White, Danville; John K. Gowdy and John W. Study, Rushville, Ind.; Colonel J. F. Chase, Maine; Lieutenant John W. Stewart, U. S. N.; James P. Foster, Mark L. Ohr and J. W. Jones, New York city.

Mrs. McKee, daughter of President Har-

Mrs. McKee, daughter of President Harrison, returned to Washington yesterday evening from her Florida trip. Mrs. McKee enjoyed a delightful trip. She was presented with a young alligator, while in the land of orange groves, which has been safely housed somewhere about the Executive Manslon.

Commissioner of Pensions Tanner yester-day issued an order, holding that "when-ever a pensioner is disabled in a hand or foot in a degree entitling him to \$24 per month under the act of March 3, 1883, such pensioner shall, by reason of that fact, be entitled to the rate of \$30 per month under the act of August 4, 1886."

This order will favorably affect the pen-sions of some 600 to 800 disabled veterans of the late war.

been made in the Department of the Inte-

Pension Office.—Appointments: Martin B. Balley of Illinois, law clerk, \$2,000. Re-

B. Balley of Illinois, law clerk, \$2,000. Remistatements: Edwin J. Richardson of Indiana, special examiner, \$1,400. Promotion: Miss Georgiana A. Chamberlain of Maine, \$1,000 to \$1,200. General Land Office—Appointments: Mrs. Lulu H. Manie of Rhode Island, \$900, by transfer from Treasury: Samuel A. Hawk of West Virginia, John S. Stidger of Nebraska and John Yost of Illinois, special agretic \$1,500 William N. Norton of Texas.

General Bullard of Saratoga Sprin

New York, appeared before Attorney-General Miller to-day in behalf of the Iowa set tiers on the Des Moines river lands, and urged the commencement of the suit by the rior Department, to set aside the illegal railroad company. The Attorney-General, after listening to General Bullard's oral argument this morning, suggested that he take time and prepare a written argument, and promised to give it careful and prompt consideration when received.

Secretary Noble to-day appointed the following Special Agents in the General Land Office to investigate fraudulent land entries: W. N. Norton, Texas, \$1,300; John Yest, Illinois, \$1,100; John S. Stidger, Nebraska, \$1,500; Samuel A. Hawk, West Virginia, \$1,500. Martin Batley of Illinois was to-day appointed a law clerk in the Pension Office, with a salary of \$2,000.

Bunting for Public Buildings. ommandant of the New York Navy-Yard to furnish the custodian of the custom and flags to decorate the public buildings in New York during the centennial inaugu-ration ceremonies. Sallors will also be provided to render assistance in arranging the decorations.

The application of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco for an extension of time cruiser No. 5, known as the San Francisco.

has been ordered temporarily to Chester, Pa., to make magnetic observations on board the new gunboats Concord and Ben-gington. Eusighu John Gibson will assist line.

W. H. H. Smith has been appointed chief cierk, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

MRS. OPPENHEIMER'S TROUBLES.

Why She Repents Having Married,— Her Story.

On the 5th of October, 1878, the body of Louis Hobson was found floating near the Long Bridge. A few weeks before that Jennie Sands had refused to marry him, and some months later she became Mrs. Samp-on Consultation. son Oppenheimer. They were married in Richmond, the ceremony being, at her hus-band's request, performed according to the rites of the Hebrew faith. She has often repented her marriage, and

She has often repented her marriage, and has ventilated her matrimonial troubles in public. She is a petite, preposessing brunette, and her story has received sympathetic attention, even in this unfeeling ago, when people enter into coid, logical discussion of whether or not marriage is a failure. Her description of her husband paints him as a most unworthy character.

He was arrested in Baltimore for assaulting a man named Branch, with intent to kill, and was released only because of her entreaties. He threw a lighted lamp at her in Philadelphia and choked and beat her on several occasions. Some weeks ago she had him arrested charging him with threats. She painted him in very dark colors in court, but the case was dismissed, as the charge was not specifically proved. He revenged himself by having her arrested, charging her with perjury, and last evening she sat in the First Precinct waiting to be released on ball. She was subsequently liberated.

The denouement of the affair was peculiar and altogether unexpected, of ar as

released on ball. She was subsequently liberated.

The denouement of the affair was peculiar and altogether unexpected, so far as Mr. Oppenheimer was concerned. Prosecutor Armes suggested that the warrant was sworn out for purposes not contemplated by law, and Judge Snell addressed the court, commenting in the most severe manner on Oppenheimer's conduct.

He referred to him as a semblance of a man who had tried to drive his wife out of the city, or worse. "I am ashamed that one who could act so should be called a man. I don't know whether he is present to hear this, but I hope he is. I ask that instead of his personal bonds being taken, as was ordered in the prosecution against him for threats, real estate bond be required or the defendant sent to jail."

"Didn't the Court put you under bond to behave yourself?" asked Judge Miller, as Oppenheimer appeared before him.

"Yes, sir."

Oppenheamer appeared before film.

"Yes, str."

"Well, this isn't the way to behave, and you will have to give \$500 real estate security or go to jail for six months."

MIGHTY INTERESTING READING.

The Testimony of One of the Witnesses in the Workhouse Case. Mr. Wheatley gave the entire morning and several hours of the afternoon to examination of witnesses in the Washington Asylum investigation. The numerous letters sent out to people who were supposed to know something about the matter brought about a dozen people to see the Commissioners, and when Mr. Wheatley

Commissioners, and when Mr. Wheatley anived, about 10 o'clock, they were sitting about his office waiting for him.

One by one they were called into the beard-room, where the examinations are held, and interrogated regarding the charges of Mr. McGuigan. Most of the witnesses to-day were employes of the workhouse or aslyum, and the testimony was favorable to Intendant Stoutenburgh.

The first witness examined to-day was Mrs. Ferguson, who is the assistant of the matron and has charge of the household affairs of the institution. She was asked more particularly about the charges against her superior, and denied that anything of the kind took place. The patients were treated kindly and supplied with good food. The full drift of her testimony could not be procured, but Mr. Wheatley says "it will make mighty interesting reading."

Among other witnesses examined were

Pension Office Notes.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered a decision reversing a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, that a claimant must show that his disease of eyes manifested itself while in the service, in order to entitle him to a pension therefor. He holds that the disease of the eyes came from intermittent fever, contracted in the service, and therefore grants the pension. The claim is that of John Boyer, Company A. Eleventh Ohio Volunteers.

The Pension Office yesterday allowed a

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT NOTES.

A petition signed by numerous citizens A petition signed by numerous citizens residing on R street northwest was presented to the Commissioners to-day requesting that they move the present side walks between Fourth and Boundary streets to their proper place in the center of the roadway, leaving a parking on either side of it. They also request that shade trees be planted. The Building Inspector to-day issued a

The Commissioners have signed the deeds to the new school site at Tenth and G streets, purchased this week. The price paid was sixty-three cents per square foot. The charges of inefficiency brought

## THE COURT RECORD.

vs. Barnard; Mary M. Brogden, guardian vs. Barnard; Mary M. Broguen, guardian ad litem. Cleary vs. Cleary; sale decreed; J. H. Raiston, trustee. McKenney vs. McKenney; petition of McKim and Boteler referred to auditor. Kearney vs. Kearney; sale finally ratified, and cause referred to auditor. Gordon vs. Gordon; sale ratified nist, and cause referred to auditor. Isemann vs. King; rule on defendant returnable April 17, 1889.

Cincuit Court, Div. 2-Justice Mont-comery,-O'Brien vs. Shreve; trial re-umed.

The Minacapous Labor Troubles.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 12.—A big meeting of street car employes was held last night, and at 11 o'clock it was decided to send a committee to President Lowry with a proposition to arbitrate. This was done about midnight. Mr. Lowry was in bed, but met the committee in his parlor and informed them that the company had nothing to arbitrate. If any of the old men wanted to return to work, they could do so at 8 o'clock this morning, otherwise their places would be filled. Mr. Lowry claims that he has had applications from more than 1,000 men to take the places of the strikers. Many of the men are in favor of returning to work, as they know hundreds are anxious to take their places.

yesterdsy defeated the bill providing for the inspection on the boof of all beef sold in Obio. This bill, which passed the House some weeks ago, virtually prohibited the sale in this State of dressed beef from the West. It was argued by the opponents of the measure that it was unconstitutional.

There have been of late published reports of the serious illness of Historian George Bancroft. At his residence it is denied that he has been ill at all of late, and to-day he was said to be unisually well and to have taken a walk. Mr. Bancroft is probably in as good health as he will ever be.

ccived the following dispatch this morning from John Morrill, dated Jersey City de-pot: "Delayed by fog; will arrive to-night." "Monnital."

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Lever Publishing Company, at 145 Dearborn street, which prints the Lever, a temperance paper, made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are \$10,000 and the assets about the same,

THAT APOLOGY

IT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE GIVEN

What Mr. Harrison Had to Say or Parte Presentation of the Complain. ant's Case as Made in New York-How the Matter Stands.

criminal libel suit," said Russell Harrison, as he bustled about the White House this morning, "and now it resolves itself into an action for damages. He will get no re-traction from me, for I have done all that I considered proper and just in this matter. our Montana paper had it not been for the Territory, and naturally this had some local nterest. His name has not been mentioned in our paper, good, bad or indifferent since the first publication, and if we had anything against the man we would have continu-

"One thing peculiar, too, is that Crosby preferred to have a trial in New York rather than go to Montana with his case, and I accommodated him, although at some personal inconvenience. It may cause a postponement of my contemplated trip to Montana, for although no day was fixed for the hearing, I suppose I will have to remain within calling distance." The following clippings from the Rochester Union about sizes up the situation:

about sizes up the situation:

A good deal of fun has been had first and last with the reputation of Colonel Schuyler Crosby, late Governor of Montana, and the Colonel does not propose to lose any good chance to gather his share of the enjoyment. A woman correspondent of the Infialo Advertiser sent to that journal from Washington a story shout Colonel Crosby which proved to be untrue, and the Advertiser had to furnish a complete line of retraction and apology in consequence. Russell Harrison's paper in Montana copied the story. Russell's passed in the story of the story

Mr. DeLancy Nicoll, attorney for ex-covernor Schuyler Crosby of Monbana in als suit against Russell Jiarrison, gives the following as his client's side of the notable

following as his client's side of the notable case:

At the fime of the original publication in the Buffalo Advertiser, Russell B. Harrison was president, as he is now, of the company publishing the Montana Lave Stock Journal. In the April following the original publication, the Journal not only copied the libelious paragraph from the Advertiser, but added to it an attack upon Governor Crosby's official and personal character, usming him directly as the person meant in the Advertiser's paragraph. We have the original manuscript of this article as published. It is in the handwriting of Isaac D. McCutcheon, Russell B. Harrison's lawyer, and his personal and political friend. We have, moreover, the written statement of Lealle Sulgrave, editor of the Journal at that time, that Russell B. Harrison was directly responsible for the publication. Mr. Sulgrave says:

publication. Mr. Sulgrave says:

On the morning of saturday, April 30, 1887, which was the day of the publication of the Montana Live Stock Journal, Mr. Russell B. Harrison, the president of the Journal Philishing Company, came to me and asked if I had seen Col. McCutcheon, as he had an article for me which was to be used as an editorial. I said I had not seen him. Hefore mean to the same day Col. McCutcheon came into my office and handed me the manuscript which you now possess, and which after-ward appeared in the paper of that day. He wanted the article to appear in the editorial columns, as Mr. Harrison had requested. To this I objected, as I did not care to have the article in in any shape in the paper, recarding it as libellous, and thinking that it would cause trouble. To my objection Colonel McCutcheon replied that the libel law did not affect me, as it related to the writer and publisher an not the editor.

\* \* It had no signature, as you will have noticed, so I gave it one, although the intention of Mr. Harrison was to have it appear as if written in the editor's office, and carry with it the weight of the editorial opinion of the

an editoriai.

"It is for this attack by Russell B. Harrison, directly and personally," Mr. Nicoll continued, "that Governor Crosby demands a public apology and retraction from Russell B. Harrison personally, in the face of this written evidence, the statements made by Mr. Harrison in his recently published interviews that he had no personal knowledge of the publication in the Journal are as extraordinary as they are false. It is proper to explain here why Governor Crosby has delayed until this time enforcing his demand for this personal apology and retraction. A letter addressed by Colonel Crosby himself to Russell B. Harrison a month ago will make clear the Colonel Crosby himself to Russell B. Har-rison a mouth ago will make clear the cause for this, at least up to that date. It was left at the White House on March 16 last, in the hands of a trusted person, near to the President. It was stated, however, by the person receiving the letter that Mr. Harrison had just left for the North, but that kie letter would be delivered to him immediately on the return. It was as amediately on his return.

927 NINETERNII STREET, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1889, ussell B. Harrison, Esq.:

Hussell B. Harrison, Esq.:

Sin: In the month of April, 1887, when you were the president of the Montana Lies Stock Journal, you caused to be published in an issue of that paper of the 30th a most cruel and cowardly libel concerning me, wherein, among other things, you charged me with being a diamond thief. Copies of this libel ous article were sent to different members of my family, including my aged mother, my little dampiter and son, and to my friends.

You did me an injury which you can never repair, even by the atonoment which I now demand.

repair, even by the atonement which I now demand.

That you were the real author of the libel, that you ordered it to be published in the Joseans! directed it to be inserted as an editorial, and complained when it was given prominence only as a matter of news and undisputable facts, known, of course, to you, and which I am able to prove by witnesses who cannot be influenced by any consideration. It is useless for you to deny your personal responsibility any longer.

Some months ago when I had gathered much of my proof, after a year's tedious investigation and search, and was ready to commence proceedings against you, both evil and eriminal, I was dissuaded by friends of your father, the President, both in and out of the Senate, who apprehended that the exposure of your many ways prejudice the Republicancians. And in my desire for party success if forchore to assert my complaint against you until the success of the party was assured.

I now demand that you shall make a personal applicacy to me in writing and publish a retraction over your own signature in the Messans Joseant. Will you doll't I will sufficient to the Messans Joseant.

Mr. Harrison did not make the personal apoloey.

Mr. Harrison did not make the personal apoloey.

Mr. Harrison did not make the persons Mr. Harrison did not make the personal apology.

The complaint, as indicated above, is based on the much-talked of story first printed in the Buffalo Advertiser in March, 1887. It was furnished to that paper by its Washington correspondent and stated that the married daughter of a wealthy menter of Congress had lost certain valuable jewels, which were traced by a private detective, employed by her father, to the possession of a "certain ex-Consul of our Government, who was also an ex-Territorial Governor and ex-functionary of our Post-office Department." Washington people had no difficulty in finding out that Colonel Crosby and the married daughter of Colonel W. L. Scott were meaut.

The article, as it appeared in the Montana newspaper, contained, according to the papers filed in the case, the following

addition:
No one who knows the subject of this sketch will for a moment doubt its truthfulness. During his (meaning plaintiff si stay in Montana he theaning plaintiff was a loafer and a social leper. No respectable woman could associate with him (meaning plaintiff) without having her reputation severely tar-

nished. Following as it, did upon the beels of his meaning plaintiff's) measurer records in foreign lands. It forms a fit chapter in the life of a loafer and libertine, for to become a diamond thier is the legitimate end of such a career. A DISASTROUS FIRE.

THE NEW MAIN.

Contracts Awarded for Furnishing the Iron Pipes. Colonel John M. Wilson has awarded the contracts for furnishing the iron pipes for the new Aqueduct water-main as follows: One-half of the 48-inch main and all of the 36, 30, 24 and 20-inch pipes to the Gloucester Iron Company of Philadelphia, Pa., at \$25.57 per ton, of 2,240 pounds. The remainder of the 48-inch mains to the Camben Iron Work of Philadelphia at \$27.38 per gross ton. The contract for special castings to the McNeal Iron Company, of Burlington, N. J., at \$55 per gross ton. lows: One-half of the 48-tach main

A PECULIAR WILL CASE.

The Light a Doctor Throws Upon a Family History.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—On the 9th of July, 1882, Louise Keigel, the wife of August Karl Keigel, a cigar manufacturer, at No. 1302 Ridge avenue, expired at that place, and ten days later her will, which had been executed on the 25th of the previous April, and which bequeathed her entire estate to her husband and made him sole executor of the estate, was admitted to probate by the then register of wills, Walter Rex. Less than one year later, the husband, who had branched out in business after the death of his wife, be came involved in difficulties and committed

came involved in difficulties and committed suicide by taking a dose of parls green.

Several days ago David L. Baumgardner, the guardian of seven minor children of August K, and Louise Keidel, filed a petition with the Register of Wills, in which he refers to the fact of the filing on the oath of J. S. Steepy and Charles Brehringer, of 'a certain paper writing alleged and purporting to be the last will and testament of Louise Keidel; that your petitioner has since learned that the paper writing is not the true and lawful last will and testament of the testatrix; that your petitioner has Louise Keidel; that your petitioner has since learned that the paper writing is not the true and lawful last will and testament of the testatrix; that your petitioner has recently been informed by Steepy and Breininger that they did not fully understand the meaning of the oaths administered to them at the time of the probate, nor of the facts sworn to by them in the affidavits made at that time, nor was she at the time of the making of alleged will of sound mind, memory and understanding; that Steepy and Breininger have also informed your petitioner that they believed that she did not own or possess any property, and that the makers of the alleged will and the probate thereof were mere empty formalities, and would not pass any property rights or affect the ownership thereof, and that had they known that the alleged will would have any real effect they would not have joined in the probate."

After stating that the subscribing witnesses were anxious to be heard in the mitter, the register was requested to grant a citation directing Jacob R. Massey, the administrator, to show cause why the letters should not be revoked.

The citation was granted, and this morning the matter came up for a hearing before the ragister. Dr. G. M. D. Peltz was the principal witnesse examined. He stated that he had attended Mrs. Keidel professionally for several years before her death, and from August of 1878 to the following October. She was insane, and he treated her for insanity. She was very violent at times, and would have been sent to an asylum had he not advised otherwise. She afterward improved mentally, but never thoroughly recovered, and died in July, 1882, of consumption.

"I attended her in March, 1882," said the doctor, "and on one of my visits her hushusband spoke to me about her illness, and when I told him she was going into a deciline he said, "Doctor, I am going to make her execute her will." I said, 'How can you make her? I thought that was discretionary.' And he replied, 'Oh, if I say so she will make her will. He sa

when I called to see his wife, she said, 'M' when I called to see his wife, she said, 'My husband wants me to make a will in his favor and I don't want to do it.' I said to her, 'Mrs. Keldel, if you don't want to do it, refuse him the next time he mentions the matter to you,' and she replied, 'He is such a determined man when he makes up his mind to anything.'!"

"When did the husband die?" asked the Register.
"About a year later," was the reply. "He committed suicide. He was taken sick, and when I called to see him I found a constable waiting to take him to prison for using the money belonging to the building association. He was terribly excited over the matter, and asked me to give him some poleon to kill him. I referred to cited over the matter, and assets me to give him some poison to kill him. I refused to to do anything of the kind, and he said; 'If I go to prison, see what a disgrace it will be to the children. I have made up my mind to die, and I will leave this world before long.' He took paris green later in the day, and died from the effects of the voison.'

poison."

Joseph S. Stupy, one of the subscribing witnesses to the wife's will, stated that he was employed by Keidel and witnessed the writing at his request. He never knew that she had any property, and would not have certified to her being of sound mind, memory and understanding had he realized what he was doing. He did not think that Mrs. Keidel was of sound mind at the time the will was executed, and did not see her sign the paper.

Their Wages Will Not Be Cut. Mil.wauker, Wis., April 12.—Prestdent Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road emphatically deules that the report that the engineers and firemen em ployed by that company will be notified to day of a reduction in wages.

oday of a reduction in wages.

Mr. Miller said; "We have not yet considered the question of a reduction of wages. It may come, but we hope not. We hope to effect the necessary reduction of expenses by our present policy of reducing the forces and the consumption of material to absolute needs by avoiding expenditure for additional facilities and improvements. This, we think, will accomplish the necessary result without reducing wages if the Legislatures and railroad commissioners will let the railways have reasonable compensation for their have reasonable compensation for their work,".

the Issue and Gazette Division of the Patent son used to be the chief of this division and was displaced when Mr. Burke was ap-pointed, Mr. Babson being given the as-sistant chiefship. To-day he was appointed to his old place. pointment to take effect at once. Mr. Bal-

the Police Court this morning when Wil Ham Johnson, a small colored boy who had taken a ball away from some young-sters, was tined \$1 for assaulting Lional Burnett in the scrimmage that followed.

here yesterday. He was a noted politician of the Northwest forty years ago. He was Three Baltimore and Ohio freight cars were to-day reported on fire at the freight yard at New York avenue and Boundary, Engines were sent from Capitol Hill.

Nearly \$500,000 Worth of Property Destroyed in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, April 12 .- Fire started at 1 o'clock this morning in the Jute Planet Mills on President street, near Hoyt, Brooklyn. It is a large brick building, owned by Buchanan & Lyall, and several hundred men are employed in it. Three slarms were sent out, and it seemed as if the entire factory would be destroyed. The whole of South Brooklyn was lit up by the flames making a spectacle of imposing magnitud and brilliancy.

When the operatives were escaping from

the building the scene was most exciting. There were 200 men and girls employed There were 200 men and girls employed there at night and about 200 in the day-time. The hair on the heads of three of the girls was entirely burned off, so narrow was their escape. Opposite the jute factory is the tobacco factory of the same firm, Buchanan & Lyall, and close to that is a flat house, four stories high, belonging to Mr. D. White. The occupants fled in great slarm. There were eight families of them. The boilers in the jute mill exploded soon afterward, driving the immense crowd back in a panic and setting fire to the roofs of six adjoining houses.

About the same time the roof of the mill fell in, sending up a mass of flames and cinders. The neighboring roofs were quickly deluged with water, so that the fire scorched them but slightly. Twelve engines were at work endeaboring to check the conflagration. The jute factory is tatally destroyed and also a small wooden building adjoining it, which was used as a stable. The building was 300 feet in length on President street, extending through to Carroll street, on which there was a frontage of 300 feet.

The loss is estimated at \$400,000.

Brooklin, N. Y. April 12.—Mr. Lyall, or of the correct of the carroll street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 12,-Mr. Lyali, one of the owners of the Planet Jute Mills, by the destruction of the mills would amount by the destruction of the mills would amount to \$500,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Mutual Insurance Companies of New England, an organization of manufacturers who insure themselves. Mr. Lyall was of the opinion that the fire originated in the warping room on the ground floor of the main building. Over 700 hands are thrown out of employment.

BECAME DELIRIOUS.

William F. Free Becomes Uncon trollable. The neighborhood of Ninth and I streets esounded this morning with cries of murder and distress whisties. William F. Free, the proprietor of an iron fence factory at Thirteenth and C streets, has been complaining of late that his head hurt him. and he has been considerably worried over business matters. About 3 o'clock this norning he became suddenly delirious, ran

down stairs from his room, at 807 I street,

in his night-shirt to the dining room, where he got a carving knife that he announced a determination to cut up Mrs. Free with.

Mrs. Free knew that her husband was out of his head, and succeeded in taking the knife from him. Afterward Mr. Free escaped through a back door and over a brick wall into the alley. He knocked his head against the bricks in an insane effort to brain himself, and Mrs. Free screamed "Murder!" and "Police"! Policeman Loftus succeeded in getting Mr. Free back home again, and he has been closely watched ever since. Mr. Free is about 40 years old, a prosperous busness man and a pillar of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and his unfortunate illness is supposed to be due to too close attention to business. To-day his condition is but little better. n his night-shirt to the dining room, where

EPIDEMIC OF INFELICITY. Rush to the City Hall to Secure

Divorce Decrees. These is an epidemic of divorces sweepog through the city. In the past two days eight people have been brought into court by a desire on the part of one side or the other to withdraw from the matrimonial

Carbotta Simmons wants a divorce from Carbotta Simmons wants a divorce from Arthur Simmons, jr.; Leonard S. Nicholson wants to be released from Rebecca Nichot-son; Virginia Lee Stuart wants a separa-tion from George W. Stuart, and Sarah M. Houghton desires to be free from William S. Howelton.

Houghton desires to be free from William S. Houghton.
Edward Early is also a recent applicant for release from matrimonial chains. They were married at Orange, N. J., December 19, 1877. He charges that she was guilty of unwifely conduct, making direct charges and naming the date of June 15, 1885, at Orange, N. J., and implicating a man named Andrew Stater.

Transfers Recorded.

Samuel C. Mickum et al. to Charles A. Harkness, lot 14, square 481, 85. Charles A. Harkness to Mary E. Hark-ness, same, \$5.

ness, same, 85.

William Winthrop to Marie E. Patterson, sublot 1, square 214, 825,500.

Gonzaga College to Patrick Wade, sublot 30, square 622, 84,500.

James G. Payne et al., trustees, to Sue B. Ker, sublot 31, square 345, 87,900.

John H. Soule to Thomas E. Waggaman, trustee, sublot 16, square 19, 84,800.

Leighton & Pario, trustees, to Harriet Peale, lot 15, block 15, Brookland, 8600.

Hamash C. Snodgrass to George W. Stein, sublot 246, square 674, 81,100.

Thomas C. Bourne to John F. Waggaman, sublot 115, square 628, 8725.

Mr. James E. Boyd of North Carolina, 1 an applicant for the United States Distric Atterneyship. He was president of the State convention in 1888, and was nominated by accianation as Republican elector at large. He is strongly indorsed for the position, and the opinion is that the appointment will be made next week,

LONDON, April 12.—An extremely malig-nant and mysterious disease, resembling in some respects scarlet fover, has broken out in the country, a short distance east of this city. So far, some dozen cases have been reported, all proving fatal. The disease usually runs its course within thirty-six hours, and so far has been confined to children. The doctors are puzzled.

Three Beer Wagons Seized. Drs Mornes, Iowa, April 12.—Three large wagons loaded with beer in kegs, beer in cases, beer in small casks, were seized by two constables from a car on the Bur-lington track on East First street yester-day. There were 150 kegs, two cases and two barrels of beer.

A Terrible Scoring

Judge Miller gave J. Parker Jordan a terrible scoring to day for taking flity cents from a woman who came to the Police Court for a warrant. He was told that be would not be allowed to appear before the Court if he were not more careful in his conduct. The will of Ann Flood, filed to-day, leaves \$600 towards paying for the debt on St. Dominic's Church and \$1,400 toward paying for masses for the repose of the souls of John, James and Bridget Flood.

IT MUST PROCEED

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN

By Counsel for the Accused and Overruled By the Judge-Advocate... The Accused Enters His Plea and the Taking of Testimony Is Begun.

this morning Major Theodore Schwan oc-cupied the place made vacant by the retirenent of Captain Knox, who serves as Cap tain Armes' comisel. Major Schwan was sworn in and the record of yesterday's proceedings read. Captain Knox announced that he had agreed yesterday to act as Captain Armes'

counsel, as he had no counsel, but in the meantime Captain Armes had secured civil counsel (Judge Hubbell), and he therefore wished to withdraw from the case.

No objection was made and Captain Knox withdrew. The judge-advocate then announced that he was ready to proceed with the case, and he read the arraignment of the accused, with the charge and specifications. During the reading Captain Armes stood carelessly leaning against the mantle. When the reading was completed, Judge Hubbell, counsel for the defense, submitted pleadings of non-jurisdiction of the court.

He submitted that the first specification was not a violation of the sixty-first article of war, probably of the sixty-second; that a court-martial has no jurisdiction over a breach of the civil peace is time of peace; that the charge of assault upon Governor Beaver is not a question to be determined by a court-martial, as it was not an affair between officer and officer, and Governor Beaver is not an officer, and Governor Beaver in Washington is only a private citizen.

In regard to the specification charging cunsel (Judge Hubbell), and be therefore

Reaver in Washington is only a private citizen.

In regard to the specification charging Captain Armes with libelling his brother officers in an article published in a paper, counsel held that jurisdiction over the public press was only had through the civil courts. Judge Hubbell then went at length into legal references to show that this court had no jurisdiction and the case should be dismissed, as in this country the jurisdiction of the civil law is supreme.

Major Davis, the judge-advocate, then replied to the plea of jurisdiction. He said he was sorry, in the interest of the accused, that this question was raised at this time, as it would have been to the interest of the accused had the plea been made later.

There was no question as to the jurisdiction of the court over the person of the defendant. He was an officer of the army and subject to the rules of the army. The question of jurisdiction had also been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in parallel cases, to which reference was made.

Judge Hubbell, in reply, held that the

Judge Hubbell, in reply, held that th

Judge Hubbell, in reply, held that the cases cited by the judge-advocate were not snalagous to the one underconsideration.

The court then adjourned to consider the question of jurisdiction.

They were out but a few minutes, and returning, the trial began.

The judge-advocate arraigned the accused. "You have beard the first specification, are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty."

The same pleading was made to each specification and charge.

THE ASSAULT DESCRIBED.

F. L. Haight was the first witness sworp.

F. L. Haight was the first witness sworp He testified to seeing Captain Armes ap-

proach Governor Beaver on March 27 and

put his arm close to the latter's face. Whether he struck him or not he could not say. Governor Beaver struck at Armes with his crutch, but did not hit him. with his crutch, but did not hit him.

Roger A. Sprague testified to seeing Captain Armes clutch Governor Beaver by the nose and give that member a violent wrench. Witness could not identify Captain Armes in the court. Upon cross-examination by Judge Hubbel! witness stated he thought at first that one of the Governor's old friends "was being a little familiar with him." but this illusion was dispelled when he saw Governor Beaver reach out with his crutch to strike his as

reach out with his crutch to strike his as saliant.
Mr. Hallet Kilbourn was next sworn. He stated that he was the publisher of Tim Washington Chiric. He dentified a copy was of March 16, containing the of that paper of March 16, containing the letter published by Captain Armes, ad-lressed to Governor Beaver, and the one addressed to the Adjutant-General, prefer-

addressed to the Adjutant-General, preferring charges against Captain Bourke and Colonel Gibson. Then a half hour's recess was taken for lunch.

Mr. Thomas B. Johnson of South Carolina was then introduced as a witness. He testified to seeing Captain Armes come up behind Governor Beaver, reach his left hand over Governor Beaver, reach his left hand over Governor Beaver, shoulder and violently rub his nose. Governor Beaver wheeled on his crutches, and raising one of them struck out at Captain Armes, but the wheeled on his critiches, and raising one of them struck out at Captain Armes, but the latter dodged behind a pillar and the blow missed him. Mr. Johnson, a rather portly, dignified-looking gentleman, gave a clear and graphic description of the affair, J. A. Hewes, special officer at the Riggs House, was then called. He said his atten-tion was called to Cantain Armes by the

tion was called to Captain Armes by the cashier, who said: "Hewes, put that man

"I then put my hand on Captain Armes' shoulder," continued the witness, "and told him I had authority to put him out. Then he went out of the hotel without further resistance." resistance."

Witness stated that Captain Armes said: "I pulled his — nose!" and expressed himself as being glad of it. Witness did not know at the time that the person assaulted was Governor Beaver, "or the matter would have had a different sequel," as he said. Witness afterward wanted to go and hunt up Armes and settle matters with him, but Gvernor Beaver would put allow him.

would not allow him Lieutenant Chase of the Third Artillery next testified. He was one of the officers

mounted. Colonel Gibson approached and spoke some words. Then Captain Rourke rode up and, seizing the bridle of Captain Armes' horse, led him from the procession. No assault was made by either Colonel Gibson or Captain Bourke. Both officers appeared to be strictly sober.

Lieutenant Satterlee of the Third Ariillery testified to the removal of Captain Armes from the parade. This was in accordance with the orders of General Hastings, chief of General Reaver's staff, who had said to use force if necessary in removing Captain Armes. Both Colonel Gibson and Captain Bourke appeared sober.

Petersuuno, Pa., April †12—11 a. m.— Seore: Hegelman, 387; Connors, 384; Nore-

mac, 373; Horan, 371; Golden, 358; Adams, 347; Messler, 319; Cartwright, 280; Taylor, 299; Turner, 288; Williams, 263; Tilley, 271; Day, 258; Siebert, 218; Dillon, 212; Brown, 1985

"Oklahomy or Bust." KANSAS CITY, KAN., April 12 .- A wagon passed through this city yesterday bearing the following inscription on its canvas cover: "Chiptz-bugged in Hilnois, sicioned in Newbrasks, white-capped in Indiana, bald-knobbed in Miscouri, prohibited in Kansas. Oklahomy or bust.

Mount Holly, N. J., April 12.—A man, supposed to be Salzman, who murderously assaulted Mrs. Muller at Irvington a few weeks ago, has been captured near Barne-gat and taken to Newark for identification.

TIFFIN, Onto, April 12.—Great exciteof a largely-increased capacity in one of the gas wells. Fifty-three hundred emigrants saited from firemen and Hamburg yesterday for New York.

SINKING IN MID-OCEAN. A Terrible Disaster to a Large Emi-grant Steamer.

New York, April 12.—The greatest exeftement prevails in shipping circles in this city to-day. Early this morning a cable dispatch from London to the Maritime Exchange said that the Inman line steame City of Chester, which arrived at Liverpool from New York late last night, had reported passing abandoned in mid-ocean on the 8th instant, the Thingvalla Line steamer Danmark, bound from Christiansand, Norway, for New York. The Thingvalla Line is probably the larger The langvalla Line is probably the largest-carrying immigrant line that piles between this port and Europe. The Daumark had on hoard when she left Christiansand for New York, on March 26, 650 passengers, presumably all immigrants. Including the vessel's captain, R. N. Kundsen, the cryw-numbered forty men.

The agents of the company do not credit the report. Mr. Eyde, of the firm, has cabled to the London office for further par-ticulars.

cabled to the London office for further particulars.

At noon Mr. Eyde said that nothing further had been received. The Danmark was formerly the freight steamer Jan Rydel of the White Cross Line. She was built in 1880 at Newensile, England, and was rated in the highest class. She was of from brigantine rigged, had three decks and nine water-tight bulkheads. Her carrying rapacity was 4,400 tons.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship Eider of the North German Lloyd line, which has just arrived from Bremen, is reported to have the Domark's nassengers on board. The steamer Island of the Thingvalla Line, which left Copenhagen four days later than the Danmark and is due here to night, will also probably bring some intelligence of the disaster.

LONDON, April 12.—The steamer City of

LONDON, April 12.-The steamer City of Chester, from New York, which arrived at Quecenstown last night, reports having passed on April 8, in mid-ocean, the Danish steamer Danmark, from Copenhagen to New York. The vessel had been abau-doned and was in a sinking condition. She had apparently been in collision, Her bow stood high out of water, while her stern was sunken almost below the level of

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS. A Fight Between Policemen and Post-

office Robbers.
CESTRALIA, ILL., April 12.—Robbers enmorning. They were discovered by the two night policemen and a pitched battle ensued, many shots being exchanged. One of the robbers fell wounded, and the other two ran away. The police the other two ran away. The police pursued them a short distance, and when they came back found the wounded man had escaped, leaving his revolver and shoes. The robbers were disturbed before they got to work on the safe, and only secured what money was in the stamp drawer—a little over \$1. A large negro was found dead at the Central City Bridge at 5 o'clock, terribly mangled. He had quite a number of coppers in his pockets and no shoes on, and is supposed to be the wounded robber, who was killed by a train while making his gesape. seape.

THE WHITE HOUSE PLUMBING. Only One Defect Found in It on Investigation.

who have been investigating the reported to Colonel Wilson that only one defect was found in the plumbing, caused by the expansion of an iron pipe, thus loosening the lead joint. This was repaired and the whole system of the White House plumbing was found to be in a first-class condition.

BOULANGER'S TRIAL.

The Charges Read and Star Chamber Proceedings Begin. Pants, April 12.—The Senate assembled -day for the trial of General Boulanger and others. The President of the Senate

A Scandal on the Manhattan some time been investigating the charge that at a recent election for club officers a large number of forged ballots were cast. The affair has caused quite a scandal in club circles. Last night the board met and

There was a large attendance at the fu-peral of George Jueneman to-day. Serv-Requiem High Mass was celebrated at St Joseph's Church. There were floral trib-utes in abundance from the many friends of the deceased. The remains were taken to Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hox. M. Stravouxussy, ex-United States Mariani of Unit, is at the Riggs House. Mr. ann Mas. J. Louis Hannes, Boston, and Chas. M. Osborn, Chicago, are at Wormley's.

Louis, great the Normande.

S. M. Missaan, Brooklyn, John M. Griffin, Virginia, and C. M. Gilmore and wife, New York, are at the Howard House.

Hos. Gao. S. Baytantian, Pirst Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, wife and daughter are at the Arno for the emoon. W. S. Bornow and wife, Elizabeth, N. J. C. M. Dennison, Utlea, and Charles J. Lemsi and wife, Brooklyn, are at Welcker's.

and wife, Brooklyn, are at Welcker's,

T. H. Jonnston, South Carolina; H. B.
Davis, Frooklyn, W. P. Royer and J. T. Hammill, New York, and W. L. Huff, San Antonio,
Texas, are at the St. James.

Kowano Manstrina, Chicago, J. W. Ross
and E. W. Rilne, Boston, S.W. Watson and J. T.
Darroll, New York, and D. C. Van Cott, Chicago, are at the Harris House.

Dr. And Mrs. E. I. Kappen, Philadelphia;
Mrs. Robert McCornick, Chicago, and H. I.
Kimball, owner of the Kimball House, and
Wife, Atlanta, Ga., are at the Arro.

Clark N. Scopiero, George Fann, and
Edwin H. Brown, New York; George Campbell, Coloos, N. Y., and Colonel J. Egonton
Hogg, Oregon, are at the Riges House.

Frank E. Rannold, Detroit: Harry S. Por-

W. T. Dennes, Indiana; J. P. Jackson, San Francisco; C. S. Denny, Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Brows, Pittsburg; W. T. Mil-ier and wire, Ruffalo; O. Denke, Newark, N. J.; Captain Schenck, U. S. N., and Hon, Wil-ham Bellman, Evansville, Ind., are at the Ebblit.

A GREAT SPEECH

PRICE TWO CENTS

SER CHARLES RUSSELL WARMLY

He Predicts a Better State of Affairs for Ireland-The Inquiry Will Hasten the True Union of the Kingdom The Parnell Commission Ad-

LONDON, April 12.—Sir Charles Rusself concluded his address on behalf of the Parnellites before the Parnell Commission to-day. He said he would undertake to show that the money Parnell gave to Byrne was meant for the ordinary purposes of the Land League, and not, as was alleged, to enable Byrne to escape. He declared that Parnell was not aware that Byrne was in

In concluding his address Sir Charles Russell said the court was trying the history of the Irish revolution, and he asked for it a fair and generous consideration "If prosperity was returning to Ireland," he said, "I would thank God, but affairs are unbealthy when people consider that to imprison a member of the House of Comnons made of that member a hero and a

He did not speak, he said, merely as an dvocate of the members of the House of Commons, but he spoke for the land of his birth, and, as he believed, in the best interests of England. The inquiry, which was intended to be a curse, had been a blossing, and that which was designed to ruin one man had been his vindication.

"At the opening of the commission," said Sir Charles, "I said that we represented the accused. The positions are now reversed. There sit the accused" (pointing with scorn at Messrs. Walter and Mc-Donald, the proprietor and publisher of

the Times, who sat together at one side.)
"The inquiry will hasten the true union of the kingdom and will dispel the cloud that darkens the history of a noble race." The general opinion is that he never spoke in better form. Chief Justice Sir James Hannen passed a note to him in which he said: "I congratulate you. It

was a great speech and worthy of the great The commission adjourned until the 30th

A Stage Line to Oklahoma.

Wichita, Kan., April 12.—Oklahoma Bill will leave to-day to establish a cannonball stage line in Oklahoma from Guthrie to Kingfisher. All sorts of schemes to get into the country before the 23d are being employed, and Oklahoma Bill has had four employed, and Oklahoma Bill has had four large flat bouts built with which he proposes to float his party down the Arkansas River to within ten miles of the northeast. corner of the country, and then strike across and get there before the crowd. As the railroads refuse to haul freight, the flat-boat crowd will carry their own goods. Bill says the river is navigable and a public right of way. The schemuc has created considerable excitement here. The military has no jurisdiction, as the river can be used for boating purposes.

Quarrel Over a Jug of Water. DES MOINES, IOWA, April 12,-Near Sigourney, on Wednesday, Herman Smith and his brother-in-law, John McNabb, quarrolled over the right to use water from a well which their families had been using jointly. Revolvers were used and Smith shot and fatally wounded McNabb. Smith

The Sugar Market Booming. LONDON, April 12.-The sugar market is becoming to-day, and dealings are attended with considerable excitement. A report is current to the effect that the Cuban sugar crop is short, and that it is mostly in the hands of a few continental capitalists.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Stock and Money Market. NEW YORK, April 12-Money 3664 percent. actual rates, 487664871 for sixty days and 489664891 for demand. Governments quiet; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s coupons, 1282 bid;

4)s do., 167; bid.

The stock market opened dull and 1/6; per cent.lower than yesterday's closing, and continued dull and weak during the first hour. In the hour to noon there was more demand, and prices gradually hardened. At noon the decline had not only been covered but in many cases an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$12\$ per cent, on fast night's prices had been established. The market has since been steady. The New York Stock Market. The following are the prices of the New York and Chicago markets as reported by special wire to C. T. Havenner & Co., 621

Can, Pacific. Northwest, 1001 106-Can, South 581 591 Omaha .... 34 33 Cen, Pacific. do, pfd. 94 93 Can. South. 584 521 Omaha ... 34 331
Cen. Pacific. ... 40. pfd. ... 94 931
D. L. & W. 1394 1377 P.M.S.S. ... 37 371
Del. & Hud. 134 134 Reading... 45 454
Eric. ... 28 282 R. &W. Pt. 262 263
Jersey Cen. 95 96 do. pfd. ... 80, 283
L. & N. 644 644 8t. Paul. ... 652 654
L. S. ... 103 1035 Tex. Pac. ... 201 292
M., K. & T. 123 124 Union Pac. 62 623
M., F. & T. 123 124 Union Pac. 62 623
M. O. Pac. ... 70, 70, W. Union. 851 851
N. Y. & N. 243 43 Petroleum. 89 891
N. Y. Cen. ... Am. Cots'd 57 577
N. Pac. ... 263 264 Atch & Top. 423 423
do. pfd. 61 61 Chi. B. & Q. 941 951

861 88 May... 11 55 11 524 864 871 Jane... 11 56 11 50 822 812 July ... 11 721 11 70 LARD. 341 344 May... 6 80 6 80 354 354 July ... 6 85 6 85 354 352 July ... 6 95 6 90

in, 134.

Railroad Stocks—Washington & Georgeown, 290; Metropolitan, 106; Columbia, 954; ap. & North O st., 375.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 401; Frankin, 401; Metropolitan, —; National Union, 9; Arlington, 170; Corcoran, 92; Columbia 1; German-American, —; Potomac, 874; Mars, 77.

Local Weather Indications. Light rains; no decided change in temperature; southerly winds,

mac, 503.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market Co., 17: Washington Brick Mashine Co., 210: National Press Brick Co., -; Great Falls Ice Co., 185; Bull Run Panorama Co., -: Real Estate Title Insuranca Co., 116; National Safe Deposit Co., 240; American Graphophone Co., -; Columbia Title Insurance Company, 54.